

my campaign committee when I ran in 1960 to succeed him. He was truly a great gentleman and statesman and his legend lies on in affectionate memory of the people of Rhode Island. And, Mr. Speaker, for myself as the longest serving Senator from Rhode Island, I know I share in this memory.

Mr. CHAFEE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, as many of my colleagues are aware, tomorrow our friend and colleague, Senator THURMOND, will become the oldest sitting Senator in the history of the U.S. Senate. This is a remarkable achievement. In so doing, he surpasses the late Theodore Francis Green of Rhode Island who retired in January 1961 to be succeeded by Senator PELL. He retired at the age of 93 years and 93 days.

Senator THURMOND will be 93 years and 94 days old tomorrow, so he will exceed the record of the oldest Senator to serve, which was set by Theodore Francis Green.

I congratulate Senator THURMOND on the great things he has done in his 40-plus years of Senate service, and I congratulate him on achieving this milestone.

On the last day before he breaks this impressive record set by Senator Green, I would like to take a few minutes to talk about Senator Green's exemplary Senate career.

Theodore Francis Green, as Senator PELL has mentioned, came to the Senate in 1937. Previously, he served one term in the Rhode Island State Legislature, the house of representatives, and two terms—we had 2-year terms in those days—as Governor, for a total of 4 years. He was a strong supporter of President Roosevelt's New Deal programs, and he was an advocate of important farm and unemployment relief legislation, and he fought vigorously for increased Federal aid for education.

He did his level best to ensure that Rhode Island got its fair share of Federal funds. And most significant in achieving Federal funds was when he secured President Roosevelt's support for a new naval base in our State constructed at Quonset Point. This was the site of 1 of 12 new Navy bases that were built in the late thirties and early forties. Knowing that the Senators from New York and Massachusetts were just as anxious to land a new base for their home State, Senator Green pressed his successor Governor and the State legislators to cede land to the Federal Government as quickly as possible. Once Congress began its consideration of the matter, Senator Green took the lead in shepherding the necessary authorization and appropriations bills through the Senate.

It was in foreign affairs that Senator Green truly made his mark. He joined the Foreign Relations Committee just as the United States was turning away from its isolationist policies and toward taking its place as the greatest

military power the world had ever seen. In those days, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was where a good deal of the action took place.

Senator Green demonstrated his spirited efforts to implement the lend-lease plan, and his early support for the Selective Service Act was up to the challenge.

While many of his colleagues called for the United States to retreat into isolationism once World War II drew to a close, Senator Green was adamant that the United States should participate in creating a workable, collective security arrangement to avoid future global conflicts. He worked diligently to ensure that American assistance to war-torn nations—the so-called Marshall plan—was implemented, and he worked hard for the establishment of the U.N. Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

As Senator Green's influence in the Foreign Relations Committee increased, he provided key support for the chief foreign policy initiatives of the Truman administration, particularly with regard to Greece and Korea. But his internationalism was not limited to Democratic administrations. On the contrary, Senator Green argued just as firmly against proposals to curb the President's power to conduct foreign policy during the Eisenhower administration. In 1957, as the new chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, he led congressional support for Eisenhower's request to use American troops to combat communism in the Middle East—the so-called Eisenhower doctrine.

Now, much like Senator THURMOND, Senator Green attributed his longevity to two things: A healthy diet and regular exercise. As Senator PELL just mentioned, he walked every morning from the University Club on 16th Street to the Capitol—every day, up until his retirement. Here he was in his nineties, getting up toward 95, 96, and the New York Times heralded him as the Senate's undisputed champion diver, swimmer, and handball player. I am not sure how much competition he had as a diver, but nonetheless he was a champion.

Although Senator Green will no longer hold the distinction to have been the oldest person to have served in this body, he will long be remembered for his accomplishments, his compassion, his loyalty, his honesty, and his good humor.

Upon hearing of Senator Green's intention not to run for reelection, Senator Fulbright said of him, "I had hoped and expected that he would stay until he reached 100 years of age." On the eve of this historic day, I wish the same to the very distinguished Senator from South Carolina. I would hope and expect that he will stay until he reaches the age of 100. Indeed, we have said to Senator THURMOND that we hope we are here when he reaches 100. He said, "If you get exercise and eat right, you will be here."

I look forward to many more years of serving with our distinguished Senator from South Carolina, and I congratulate him on breaking the record set by a Rhode Islander for being the oldest Senator to serve in this body.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT—H.R. 3021

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate begins consideration of a bill regarding the temporary suspension of the debt limit, it be considered under the following limitation: the bill be limited to 30 minutes of debate to be equally divided between the two managers; there be only one amendment in order to the bill to be offered by Senator Daschle; that amendment be limited to an additional 30 minutes of debate; and following the expiration or yielding back of all debate time the Senate immediately proceed to a vote on or in relation to the Daschle amendment to be followed by a vote on passage of the debt limit extension, as amended, if amended, with no intervening action or debate.

It is my understanding this has been cleared with the Democratic leader.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### TEMPORARY DEBT LIMIT EXTENSION

Mr. LOTT. Therefore, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 3021 just received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3021) to guarantee the continuing full investment of Social Security and other Federal funds in obligations of the United States.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. LOTT. Therefore, Mr. President, I announce there will be two votes, then, at approximately 5 minutes before 2 o'clock. We hope to begin on time. I believe the managers of the bill are in the area and are prepared to begin immediately. We will have the votes starting at 5 minutes before 2 o'clock.

While we wait on the managers to come to the floor, I want to say that I think this is a good agreement under the circumstances. This would provide for a short-term debt ceiling extension to March 29. The purpose of this short-